

Schooner Sunk By Submarine

New York, Sept.—The steamer Rossano arrived to-day from Cardiff, bringing Captain Wrye and the crew of the British schooner St. Olaf, which was sunk by a submarine 58 miles east of Gallyhead, Ireland, on August 19.

Bo ton, Sept. 1.—The American bark Ruth Stark, owned in this city, was fired upon twice by a German submarine on August 3, when 150 miles off Cape Clear, Ireland, according to the report of her commander upon her arrival here to-day from Liverpool.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War News.

London, Sept. 1.—Germany's plan for driving three wedges into the Russian defensive lines is being carried forward, but not with the same speed as marked the sweep over Poland. Riga is almost isolated, and unless the Russians soon throw heavy forces against von Hindenburg's exposed flank this port must fall into the hands of the invader.

Although this northerly attack seems to have been checked for the moment, the Russians have been unable to develop a counter-offensive in that region comparable with their activities in East Galicia, where on the River Sripa they have not only turned at bay, but have inflicted large losses on their opponents.

London, Sept. 1.—The Budapest correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following:

A decree of expulsion from Hungary has been issued against the Hungarian-American newspaper, Vilagossag, edited by Louis Tarczai, brother of Ignatius Tribien Lincoln.

It is charged that the Vilagossag attacked the Austrian and German foreign ministers for not assisting in the defense of Lincoln, who is charged by the British government with being a German spy, is now awaiting trial in New York on a charge of forgery.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Serbian government has informed Greece that it intends to comply with the requests of the quadruple entente concerning the concessions demanded by Bulgaria, says an Athens despatch to the Matin.

London, Sept. 1.—The Balkan situation is discussed at length in despatches to the morning papers from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Although the correspondents generally are optimistic emphasis is placed on the difficulties which the diplomats of the quadruple entente powers are encountering in their endeavors to adjust the conflicting demands and disarm the mutual

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

suspicious of the Balkan nations. The Standard's Athens representative believes no definite development in the Balkan situation can be expected in the immediate future. "As for Greece," he says, "if there is to be intervention, it will not come until Greek interests demand it, and its sole object will be to lay the foundations of a greater Greece, which must include large portions of near eastern territory."

The Bucharest correspondent of the Times emphasizes the necessity for a better understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria. "If Roumania could be induced to make a definite offer to Bulgaria the effect on her sister country would be immediate," he says.

Copper In Berlin Fetches \$1,000 A Ton

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Over \$1,000 per ton is now being paid by the German government to householders and others who bring copper objects to the metal collecting depots. This compares with a price of \$360 per ton recently quoted on the London market for copper bark.

The prices fixed for the various metals which the government has asked the citizens to contribute are as follows: Copper, \$1 per kilo (2 1-5 pounds); brass, 75 cents; nickel, \$3.75.

Will Japan Help at Dardanelles?

Paris, Sept. 1.—What appears to be in intimation that Japan may co-operate in the campaign to force the Dardanelles is contained in an interview with Baron Rayashi, Japanese ambassador to Italy, sent to the Petit Parisien by its Rome correspondent.

"I cannot say much about that," the Baron is quoted as saying in reply to a question regarding the Dardanelles, "for we must not allow our enemies to profit by information of the movements of our troops."

Discussing the part that Japan has played in the war, the Ambassador said: "We have not ceased to collaborate with our allies to the extent assigned to us. The work will be astonished when it knows what we have done, what we are doing, and what we are willing to do."

Russia's Large War Expenses

Petrograd, Sept. 1.—The finance committee of the Duma presented a bill to-day extending the rights of the State Bank to issue paper money. The committee report discussed the entire problem of meeting war expenses, stating that sums needed were so large, that all possible sources of revenue must be used—taxation, internal credit operations, an issue of paper money and foreign loans. "For 1915," the report stated, "the estimated war expenditures are 7,242,000,000 roubles (\$3,621,000,000) and other expenses 2,847,000,000 roubles (\$1,423,500,000) making a total of over 10,000,000,000 roubles (\$5,000,000,000)."

"The revenue from ordinary re-

ceipts is estimated at 2,796,000,000 roubles (\$1,398,000,000) while credit opening up to the present time have yielded 4,181,000,000 roubles (\$2,090,000,000), leaving over 3,000,000,000 roubles (\$1,500,000,000), as yet to be provided."

Protest Sent By Chaplain At Front

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Rev. W. H. Emsley, formerly pastor of Trinity Church, Napanee, and now serving as a chaplain with the First Canadian Division on active service, writes to a friend in Picton:

"I received a copy of an Ontario paper dated July 8th, 1915, and I confess it makes me hot to read a letter signed by two ladies and read at a social evening, the occasion being an address and presentation to a young minister who was leaving them—a very nice young man—I gave him his first appointment. They had instrumental and vocal music which helped to pass the evening. We had a Zeppelin over our camp day before yesterday which helped to pass a few anxious moments for sick and wounded men and noble women nurses there under the white canvas. The invidious discrimination hurts a bit when I read: 'Great ovations have been made over the young men who train to fight the battles of their country, but we feel that yours is a greater and nobler calling, that of training to fight the battles of Christ. They train to destroy the earthly body of the enemy. You strive to save the spiritual body of friend and foe alike. I should feel a fool if woman said a thing like that to me and I didn't straighten it out.' How little they know of the atrocious ferocity and utter untrustworthiness of the enemy.

"One of our girls said to me: 'Major, will you kill me if we fall into the enemies' hands with your own revolver? It will be sweeter rather than heat.' And I said, 'Surely, I will.' This is no time for maudlin sentimentality, it is live or die with us, and only God knows which it will be.

"You have a boy over here, so have I, and I hope to have another. Two of my nephews, bright brilliant young men, who have fallen for their country, and for those Ontario women, too, they fell gloriously, one leading the battalion when the colonel had fallen, one signalling officer—they gave themselves for King and country and the peace of the nation. Are your preachers doing much nobler work? I trow not. Several wounded men who were with them told me of the splendid nature of their work.

"I passed down the ward of one tent the other morning and there was a bright and cheery chap who had lost his arm and one on the next bed said: 'Well, your fighting days are over,' and my brave lad waved his arm over his head and said, 'No, they ain't I can hold a revolver or a sword and fight in home defence.' Let you women measure up to that—let

them say to husband and for: 'G! It's for King and country,' as my wife said. And it's more, much more than that. And even we in hospitals are doing a big thing (that's not immodest, surely). We are trying to keep the ranks filled and send men back fit; we need to if the spirit of 'nobler business' meets approval."

Miners Agree to Settlement

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The terms of settlement of the troubles in the South Wales coal fields, which were arranged yesterday in London, thus averting a possible serious strike of the operatives, were accepted today at a general conference of the miners' delegates held in Cardiff. There was some opposition among the delegates to the acceptance of the terms agreed upon at the London conference, but this was soon overcome. There were additional early to-day to the number of men on strike in the coal fields, but these workers quit before the holding of the Cardiff conference.

Although an agreement was reached yesterday at the conference in London of representatives of the Welsh miners and mine owners, the men themselves have not thus far accepted the situation. Reports to-day from South Wales say that 25,000 more miners are on strike.

Sees German Submarine Failure

New York, Aug. 31.—A London cable to the Tribune says:

The minutest attention is being paid here to every move in the Arabic situation. In no quarter is there the slightest disposition to agree to any modification of the blockade in return for Germany's cessation of the submarine campaign. It is felt that Germany's desire to abandon the submarine war is due to her knowledge that previous efforts have proved failures, and that she is not building submarines as fast as they are being destroyed.

GERMAN BARON HAD AMERICAN PASSPORT

London, Aug. 30.—The Standard prints a despatch from Alexandria telling of the capture of the German Baron Otto von Gumpenberg, who has been engaged in exciting Arab antipathy through the Italians in Tripoli and the British in Egypt. He was the only passenger on board a Turkish sailing ship bound for Syria, which was held up by a British cruiser. When arrested he protested that he was an American citizen and produced a United States passport. Suspicion being aroused the passenger and crew were taken to Alexandria, where the Baron was at once identified.

Severe Blow To Caymen Islands.

Kingston, Ja., Aug. 31.—A report received by the local government from the commissioner on Cayman Brac, to the northwest of Jamaica, indicates that the Cayman Islands suffered unparalleled damage in the West Indian hurricane of Aug. 13. Three-quarters of the 270 houses on the island were completely demolished and 98 per cent of the coconut trees were destroyed. While the blow was not so severe on little Cayman, half of the coconut trees were wiped out and several vessels were washed ashore. Fifteen hundred people are destitute.

War News

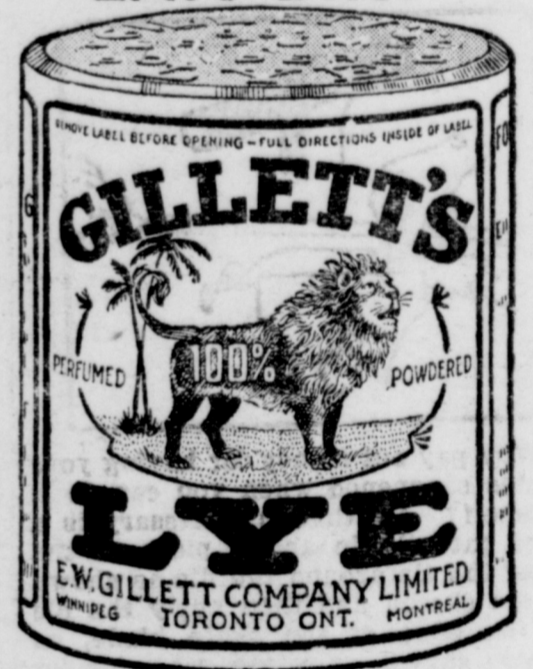
Milan, Aug. 31. (By Andre Beaumont).—The Austrians are in full retreat at two points. One is in the Val Sugano, where they are blowing up bridges and viaducts and destroying all roads and railways as they retire. The other is in the region of the upper Isonzo, where the Italian Alpini is wrestling an important mountain summit from the Austrian grip.

The latest official reports show that the Italians are now well advanced beyond Plezzo, and are attacking the summit of Monterombon, 6,000 feet high, which overlooks the valley Cortenza, a tributary of the Isonzo, and also commands the highway that culminates in Predie Pass, at a height of 3,500 feet, and then descends into the Zebach Valley, where the Italians captured positions about a week ago.

The Austrians are in a precarious position at Tarvis as well as at Tolmino and Goritz, not to mention the strong series of defences they have lost in the Val Sugano. By a series of successful skirmishes and engagements, the Alpini have pushed their conquest along the valley of Strino, and have formed a union between the troops operating in the valley Vermingolo and the valley of the Nonce. They have opened up a new passage for an invasion of Trentino, with Boziano as the possible goal.

The Italian artillery in the last few days has shelled the Austria positions at the head of the Strino valley, obliging the Austrians to retire from one of their camps, leaving bag and baggage behind.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



The Austrians evacuated eight troop sheds which the Italians occupied. Supported by artillery and machine guns the Italians have defeated the Austrians and have driven them out of trenches and strong positions and have captured a large quantity of ammunition and war material of every description.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a submarine of the allies has blown up a portion of the bridge between Constantinople and the suburb of Galata.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Russian armies along the line of the Upper Bug and the Zlota Lipa are being withdrawn rapidly and apparently without great loss, as neither Vienna nor Berlin claim any extensive captures of prisoners or booty in this region. In the centre of the line, due east of Warsaw the invaders continue to make steady progress, while further north they are advancing more slowly.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus:

"On the entire fronts there have been only minor engagements and changes. During the recent fighting up to Aug. 22 we made prisoners 84 officers and 5,000 men, while our cavalry, pursuing the Turks on the roads to Doutak, sabred over 2,000. We also captured 12 guns and a quantity of war material."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—H telegram received here from Maasbode says that allied aviators destroyed, last Saturday, a large building at Ghent, Belgium, used by the Germans for housing aircraft.

The British island of Tristan da Duana, in the South Atlantic, had probably not yet heard of the war so mail having been sent to the island since the outbreak of the struggle. The inhabitants number about 80, and are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors.

Archaeological Discoveries Made

Rome, Sept. 1.—Important archaeological discoveries have been made at the site of the ancient city of Cyrene, in the Barca region, Africa. These include a large statue of Jupiter,